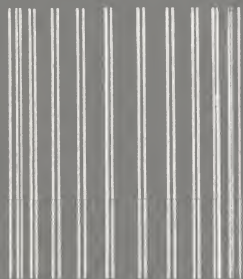




# COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

ALICE H. BONNELL is Curator of Columbiana in the Columbia University Libraries.

ROBERT HALSBAND is Adjunct Professor of English at Columbia University and a specialist in 18th century literature.

GARI K. LEDYARD is Assistant Professor of Korean at Columbia University and Acting Director, East Asian Languages and Area Programs (NDEA).

KENNETH A. LOHF is Assistant Librarian in the Special Collections Department of the Columbia University Libraries.

TE-KONG TONG is Head of the Chinese Section of the East Asian Library and Assistant Professor in Columbia's Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures.

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# Columbia Library Columns

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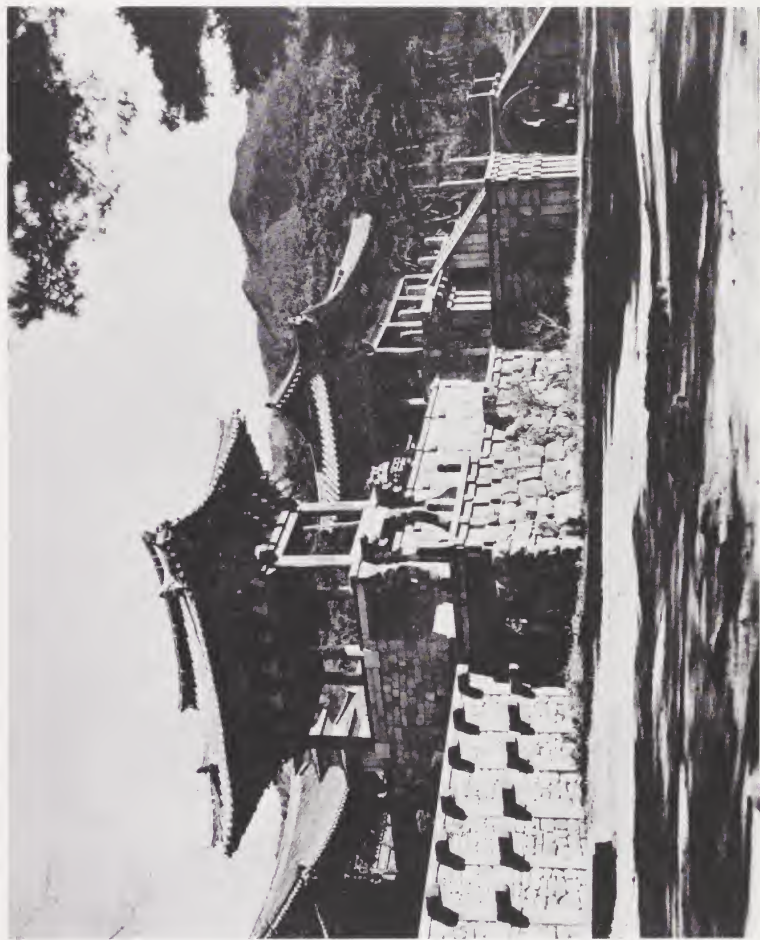
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### THE MONASTERY OF THE BUDDHA LAND

The main entrance to Pulguk Sa, the oldest surviving Buddhist shrine in Korea (7th-8th century).



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The Discovery in  
“The Monastery of the Buddha Land”

GARI K. LEDYARD

*When a few months ago the press services broadcast news of the finding in Korea of the world's oldest surviving printed text, reporters interviewed Professor-emeritus L. Carrington Goodrich, who has been active for years in investigating Chinese printing, and Assistant Professor Gari K. Ledyard, concerning the significance of the discovery. The latter has written the following article to bring a fuller explanation to our readers.*

EDITOR'S NOTE.

IN the year 751, the Korean aristocrat Kim Taesŏng, ardent in the faith that the power of the myriad Buddhas would save him from error and protect his parents in their present and future incarnations, founded the Pulguk Sa—“The Monastery of the Buddha Land”—a beautiful complex of buildings and pagodas in the hills east of Kyŏngju, the 8th century capital of the flourishing Korean kingdom of Silla. He was doubtless on hand the day the monks and workmen lifted into place the stonework of the Sakyamuni Pagoda, which was being erected in front of the main temple of the monastery. He would have watched with special attention as a number of religious objects and relics were placed in the cache that had been carved

out of one of the inner stones on the pagoda's second level. Among these devotional items was a Buddhist scripture, printed on a scroll that was about twenty feet long when unrolled. At that moment, Kim Taesŏng could not have realized that his descendants, coming not as worshippers but as archeologists to this monastery in October, 1966, would accidentally find this sacred scroll and immediately proclaim to their contemporaries that they had just discovered the world's oldest surviving printed text.

The recent Korean discovery, made after thieves had broken into the pagoda, not only throws interesting new light on the early history of wood-block printing in eastern Asia, but also predates by more than a hundred years the famous Diamond Sutra scroll discovered in Tun-huang by Sir Aurel Stein in 1907, and now in the British Museum. The latter dates to 868, and until the Korean find had been generally regarded as the world's oldest printed book. The Korean scroll also predates by almost twenty years the Buddhist leaflets known to have been printed in Japan in 770, of which several specimens still survive.

Kim Taesŏng might well have been surprised to hear that the scholars were more interested in the printing than in the text itself. Everything we know about the early history of wood-block printing suggests that he and his contemporaries



THE PAGODA

The scroll and other objects were found in the second tier from the top of this pagoda at the monastery.



took printing pretty much for granted. There are no unambiguous references to printing in either of the two traditional works dealing with the Silla Kingdom (668-935), although one of them quotes a letter from a Chinese monk to one of his Korean colleagues, dated 692, containing an unclear statement that might be interpreted as implying the existence of wood-block printing at that date. The Japanese printing project of 770 was mentioned in contemporary Japanese chronicles, but nothing in the notice suggests that the Japanese then regarded printing as anything new or revolutionary. In China, the fine printing of the Diamond Sutra of 868 would seem to indicate a long and steady period of development, yet in the century and a half between 751 and 900 there are only four or five literary references to printing, and none before 835. Even some of these are quite casual in tone, as if the writers were speaking of things that were common knowledge.

It is not at all uncommon, of course, for men to miss the significance of techniques or devices new in their time. Even after Gutenberg, many years were to go by before people recognized the significance of his invention and began to look more carefully into its history. The same was true in China and the surrounding countries with respect to wood-block printing.

There are various reasons for the relatively slow recognition of printing in China. One of the more important is that xylography (wood-block printing) did not involve, for the men who first practiced it, any new technique. Gutenberg had turned from the xylographic method, which had been used in Europe for only about half a century, to the completely new (for Europe) process of cast metal movable typography. But in China the earlier stages of the printing process had been developing for centuries; one could even say that wood-block printing was never really "invented": it simply grew. Seals carved in reverse had been known even before the classical age of Chinese antiquity. By the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C., artisans

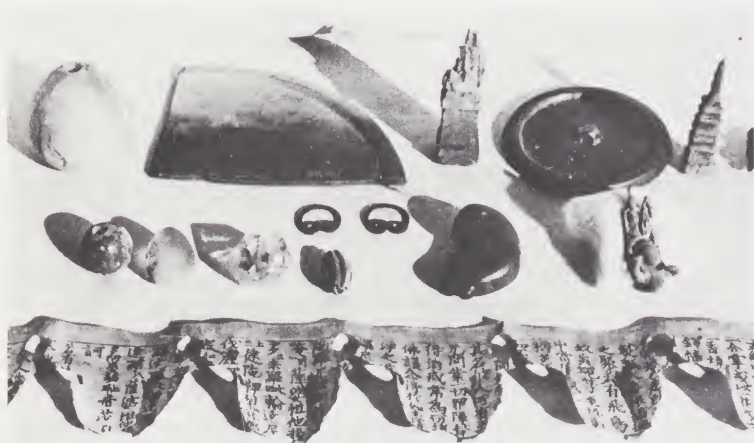
were using molds to imprint designs on pottery, bricks and roof-tiles; these designs often incorporated or consisted entirely of quasi-textual matter such as names and dates. By the 4th century, Taoists were imprinting textual charms as extensive as 120 characters in length (equivalent to approximately 180 English words) on pieces of clay: these would be produced in quantity and scattered through those parts of the mountains where malevolent spirits were wont to be active. By the 7th century, pious Buddhists used wooden stamps to reproduce on paper simple Buddhist images, and not too long thereafter, as the Korean discovery demonstrates, they were duplicating whole texts. By the time this last development occurred, no new technique was necessary: one simply used a wood-block with a carved text instead of one with a carved design.

This last fact brings out a second reason why the transition from manuscripts to xylography in China would occur without exciting much attention. Gutenberg's type-casting method, using optimally letters of relatively high definition, encouraged a return to the classical Roman letter shapes, which quickly gave the printed page an appearance quite different from that of a 15th century European manuscript. But in China, xylography simply involved the translation of writing-on-paper to reverse writing-on-wood. Copies made from such a block would appear, on casual look, just like an ordinary manuscript page. One might feel the new technique, but it did not boldly strike one's eyes in the way that printed pages struck European manuscript users after Gutenberg.

A third apparent reason for the quiet growth of wood-block printing in China was that the earlier stages of the development had been the work of Taoists and Buddhists, men who by the very nature of their beliefs tended to renounce the practical world. Happenings in their monasteries and retreats could go long unnoticed by men of affairs, mainly gentlemen of Confucian persuasion whose chief preoccupations were government and classical scholarship. Though Buddhists and Taoists often



made history, they very seldom wrote it, and thus it happened that the men on whose writings we must now principally rely were the very men who were least aware of the possibilities of the xylography developing in the temples. The first evidence

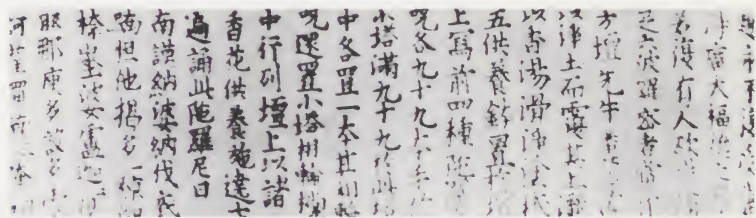


Part of the history-making cache which was discovered in the pagoda in 1966. Foreground: a section of the scroll which is 2½ inches wide and, in its entirety, 20 feet long. It consists of sheets printed from 12 wood blocks, pasted end to end. The part near the beginning, shown here, has suffered severe damage. Among the accompanying relics are miniature wooden pagodas and a small bronze mirror (upper right) and some rosary beads (center left).

we have of Confucian awareness of xylography dates to 835, when a provincial governor protested that private merchants were printing and distributing calendars. Officials might remain blissfully unconcerned about the printing of sutras, but in T'ang China the distribution of calendars was an imperial prerogative. It was only in the 10th century that Confucians began to print the classics and the histories, and from then on printing was established in China forever.

The printed text discovered in Korea last October was a copy of the "Dharani Sutra of Unstained Purity and Light,"

originally written in Sanskrit but rendered into Chinese in the late 7th century. It has long been a part of the Chinese Buddhist canon. This text itself suggests reasons why the Buddhists had taken the lead in applying centuries-old duplicating techniques



A section of the scroll. The variance of impression could have been due to defective brushing after the paper had been applied to the inked block, or to a slightly defective surface on the block.

to the printing of books. It contains six dharanis, or incantations, along with descriptions of the rituals that were to accompany their recitation. It is prescribed for a typical ritual that a person make 77 circumambulations around a pagoda containing a Buddhist relic, each time repeating the appropriate dharani. To reinforce and extend the effect of this ritual, one could fashion 77 miniature pagodas and insert into them 77 copies of the dharani, then distribute them to appropriate places on the monastery grounds or elsewhere. Such prescriptions as this would have been a positive stimulant to mass duplication by xylography. The Buddhist leaflets of 770 from Japan contain dharanis (not, however, the sutra proper) from the very same “Dharani Sutra” which had been reproduced on the Korean scroll. Copies of a different sutra, though one of similar kind came to light in 1924, when a pagoda collapsed in the Chinese city of Hangchow. These printed texts bore a colophon saying that 84,000 copies of this sutra had been reproduced in 975.

Possibly this Buddhist “urge to duplicate” contributed to the invention of both the prayer wheel and wood-block printing. But while the former device was fated to end as a fossil embedded in the crusts of High Asia, the latter quickly joined

the main stream of civilization, eventually becoming a grand river itself and carrying in its current the cultural riches of the past ahead to the future. The contribution of the Koreans to this current was outstanding: not only did they maintain the highest standards in wood-block printing through the ages, they also led the world in developing cast metal typography in the 13th century and possibly even earlier. Of this Kim Taesŏng would certainly have been proud.



#### YIN PALACE SITE

Excavation in 1932 by the Academia Sinica of the foundation of the Yin palace (1383-1112 B.C.) in the Anyang district of China.

# The Tortoise Shell Which Set Off a Mighty Chain Reaction

TE-KONG TONG

IN 1899 when the Boxers were beginning to rebel in north China, a man by the name of Wang was sick with malaria in Peking. In the folk medicine, which his doctor ordered for him, was a piece of "rotten tortoise-shell" which he was supposed to cook with other drugs and then to drink the broth. While examining the drug, Wang was astonished to note that the shell had been inscribed with some ancient Chinese characters. Being a noted connoisseur of ancient Chinese arts, he immediately recognized that these characters were older than any he had seen before. Instead of cooking the shell for its beneficial qualities, he got together a group of scholar friends and made a careful study of it. They all realized that Wang had made an important "find" — the discovery of a rare relic from some antique period which even Confucius never laid eyes on. They soon exhausted the supply of such shells from all of the medicine shops in Peking. Still not satisfied, they searched for the original suppliers. Not until 1914, however, was it determined that the latter had been peasants living in a village in the district of Anyang, Honan province, in central China. This area had long been suspected of being one of the capitals of the Shang-Yin Dynasty (1751-1112 B.C.) It had remained a public burial ground for over a thousand years, and only in fairly recent times was it re-inhabited.

For some twenty-eight years the farmers continued their occasional diggings, but it was not until 1928 that a really scientific exploration of the site began. By the summer of 1937, when the Japanese army attacked north China and excavations



had to cease, many more inscribed shells, animal bones, and other significant artifacts had been found. Word of the finds traveled throughout the scholarly world. They attracted not only native specialists but also scholars and collectors from abroad. Their research blossomed into a new branch of learning in ancient Chinese philology and history since known as *Chia-ku-hsieh* (Shell-bone Studies). The inscriptions were called *Chia-ku wen* (shell-bone characters). Since most of the inscriptions deal with divination and sacrifice, Western scholars generally call the material Chinese Oracle Bones.

The increasing popularity of the subject has inspired both scholars and forgers. As the market price of the material was set according to the number of inscribed characters, forgers began to add more words on some of the large pieces. They also inscribed similar pictographs on blank bones. These practices have, of course, added to the problems of later researchers.

After over sixty years of digging and excavations, a large number of Oracle Bones and rubbings of the inscriptions on them have been made available to scholars. A survey conducted by a scholar in 1950 showed that a total of 161,989 pieces had been unearthed up to then; on these a total of 1,600,000 characters had been inscribed.\* A 1964 study showed that 4,672 different characters had been identified, of which about 1,000 had been deciphered. Since this discovery at the end of the last century, some 900 books and articles devoted to the subject have been written and published by nearly 300 specialists all over the world; besides Chinese these specialists include 20 Japanese, 7 English and Scottish, 4 American, 3 German, 2 French, and one Russian.

Of that group, the first three foreigners to become interested in the subject were Samuel Couling, a Scotsman, Richard Wilhelm, a German, and the Reverend Frank H. Chalfant, an American. All were missionaries. After prolonged research, Mr.

\*The late Professor Tung Tso-pin thought these figures were exaggerated.



Chalfant published *Early Chinese Writing* in 1906 and thus became the first Western specialist to write about the Chinese Oracle Bones. Rubbings of the inscriptions which he had collected for various institutions were later edited and published in 1935 by Roswell S. Britton, and entitled *The Couling-Chalfant Collection of Inscribed Oracle Bones*. After Britton's death, his widow donated all of his papers and materials to the East Asian Library at Columbia University, where they became known as the Chalfant-Britton Collection. The manuscripts are valuable; however, most of his shells and bones were later proved to be forgeries.

Columbia later did acquire some genuine inscribed bones. The primary collection came through the kindness of Mrs. Ernest K. Smith, the sister of Dr. L. Carrington Goodrich, then Dean Lung Professor of Chinese and Executive Officer of the Department of Chinese and Japanese. The items had been collected by the late Professor Smith. Originally there were sixty-two excellent pieces; however, two of the broken pieces were recently reunited by Professor Li Yen of the University of London, thus "reducing" this prime collection to sixty-one. (The Oracle Bone in an illustration to this article shows in the upper right-hand corner the smaller piece which was added.)

The discovery of the ancient writing on the Oracle Bones had a profound effect on various areas of ancient Chinese studies. First, it confirmed the history of the Shang-Yin Dynasty written by ancient historians, particularly Ssu-ma Ch'ien (*ca.* 145-86 B.C.), the Herodotus of China. Although Ssu-ma Ch'ien told a vivid story about the Yin people and had provided a chart of succession of their rulers, serious historians had been skeptical of his assertions. Their doubt stemmed from the fact that there was little evidence of any written history of China before *circa* 1111 B.C., when the Chou Dynasty was founded.

The original historical records of the Shang-Yin Dynasty may well have been destroyed when its last ruler committed



## ORACLE BONE

The original measures  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$  inches. In the upper right corner is the piece which had become separated but has recently been re-united.



Dotted lines have been added to indicate the inscriptions made for separate divinations. Inside each circle (added) is the name of the person who made that inscription. The text of the center one reads: "On the day of kuei-yu, this divination was recorded by Yung. On the day of chia-wu, divination was conducted again to offer sacrifice to Father [Tsu] Chia."

suicide in the face of the invading Chou army. The Oracle Bones, however, have demonstrated that the old story is generally correct. After the founding of the dynasty in 1751 B.C., the Shang rulers moved their capital several times before settling down in the city of Po (present Anyang) about 1384 B.C., where they changed their dynastic name to Yin and stayed for 273 years. During this period the throne was occupied by twelve rulers in eight successive generations. On four occasions an elder brother was succeeded by a younger one.

Ancient legends describe the Yin people as very superstitious, their religious beliefs leading them to indulge in divination, ancestor-worship, and human sacrifice. The surviving Oracle Bones indicate that such customs were practiced in the royal family through the period of its dynasty.

While performing sacrifices for his dead ancestors, moreover, the king usually recorded on the bones the name of the ancestor for whom the sacrifice was made. This record has helped historians to determine the time of the sacrifice. There are also other ways to date the inscriptions due to the fact that over a period of nearly three hundred years the system of writing changed measurably. Furthermore, the inscribers, or *chen-jen*, who first wrote on the bones in red ink with a fine brush and then traced the characters with a sort of metal instrument, often signed their names to the inscription for each divination. These specialists were good at their craft. There were few of them, however, the total being perhaps two dozen throughout the whole period of 273 years. Since each one had his own style of writing, this has helped scholars to date the bone-inscriptions even when they were not signed. When the date was given, it might be indicated in such terms as the following actual example: "On the day *chia-ch'en*\* a great and violent wind, and the moon was eclipsed." For convenience of research, scholars have divided the Yin dynasty into five periods; the objective

\**Chia-ch'en* is one of the days in the regular Chinese 60-day time cycle.





of the experts who study and classify the inscribed bones or bone fragments is to identify each with the period to which it originally belonged.

The large piece in Columbia's collection, for instance, belongs to the third period. (See the photo and a drawing in modern characters.) In the center, it is recorded that the sacrifice was conducted for "Father [Tsu] Chia" and "Grandmother Hsin," who was the wife of King Wu Ting. These two inscriptions indicate that this piece was inscribed under the auspices of King Lin Hsin or King K'ang Ting, the two brothers who reigned successively for eighteen years from 1240 B.C. to 1222 B.C. They were Tsu Chia's children and Wu Ting's grandchildren. The date is further indicated through the signatures of the two inscribers, Yu ( ㄢ or in modern Chinese 允 ) and Chu ( ㄗ or 守 ). The former signed his name seven times on one piece and the latter twice. Since the third period was comparatively short, relics are rare. This piece in the East Asian Library collection is therefore of special importance in the study of the dynasty.

The shell-bone characters likewise caused a revolution in Chinese philology. The traditional explanation of the Chinese characters by the most authoritative philologist, Hsü Shen (died 120 A.D.), in his monumental work, *Discussion of Pictographic Characters and Explanation of Compound Characters*, for instance, met its first serious challenge in eighteen centuries. For the explanation of the character *wang* 'king' ( 王 ), which is the most common surname in China, Hsü held that *wang* symbolizes a person who is able to mediate the three powerful natural elements, heaven, man, and earth. This explanation was accepted by traditional philologists for eighteen centuries.

The bone inscriptions now show, however, that in the early period the character *wang* was not written in the way that Hsü described, namely, a vertical line running across three horizontal bars. Instead, it appeared in the form of a triangle, resembling a



man standing on a cushion (  ,  ,  ,  ). Originally it seems to have been a pictographic character, without the philosophic implication that Han scholars, such as Hsü, had imagined. It was only in a later period that *wang* was inscribed in the way Hsü explained. As a result, many of Hsü's interpretations had to be revised or totally discarded. Thus it is that present-day study of the ancient inscriptions on the Oracle Bones led to an unexpected revision of the concepts of a number of distinguished philologists as to the way Chinese writing had developed.

Indications of daily events, which appear on the Oracle Bones as part of questions and answers in the practice of divination, also provide valuable information in various fields pertinent to the study of ancient China. Surprisingly, some of this has proved of value also to Space Age astrophysicists in the NASA Project, who, in connection with their research, have found in the inscriptions records relating to celestial phenomena of more than three thousand years ago—significant new evidence which is added to earlier historic data.

For a student of history, it is difficult not to be amazed while holding one of the oracular fragments, for, although the original animal died more than three thousand years ago, what was inscribed on the shell or bone is indeed of lively value and interest to us today.\*

\*Another article on Oracle Bones was printed in the May 1959 issue of Columbia Library Columns (vol. VIII, no. 3, p. 11-14). It was written by Professor L. Carrington Goodrich.



# Jonathan Swift and Swiftiana at Columbia

ROBERT HALSBAND

JONATHAN Swift, one of the greatest Anglo-Irish writers, is at last represented in the Columbia Libraries by manuscripts as well as by a piece of silver; these have recently been presented by Dr. Dallas Pratt. Each of the three items is relevant to an important aspect of Swift's life and works.

In the controversy between the Ancients and the Moderns that agitated intellectuals in France and England at the end of the seventeenth century, Swift was firmly on the side of the Ancients. For him, as for many of his contemporaries, the classical writers had an impact that was so immediate and sympathetic that they seemed contemporary; distances of time and place were dissolved. Alexander Pope, one of Swift's close friends, could "imitate" Horace's satires so successfully because he saw Augustan Rome and Georgian England as comparable (though far from equal). Swift's familiarity—one can almost say intimacy—with the classical poets can be seen in his translations, imitations, and adaptations as printed in Harold Williams's superb edition of his poems.

Gaius Valerius Catullus, who is classified by his Loeb Library translator as "not lower than third on the roll of Roman poets," is most famous for his series of lyrics addressed to Lesbia, the name he gave his faithless and lascivious mistress. It is one of these—beginning "Lesbia mi dicet semper malè"—that Swift translates in the manuscript given by Columbia; he easily captures the elegantly jaunty tone of the original Latin. His final couplet in the eight-line lyric reads:

I curse her ev'ry hour sincerely;  
Yet, hang me, but I love her dearly.



JONATHAN SWIFT

Portrait by Charles Jarvas in the National Portrait Gallery (London).

From Catullus

*Lesbia mi dicet semper mali se*

Lesbia for ever on me rails;  
 To talk on me she never fails:  
 Yet, hang me, but for all her Art,  
 I find that I have gain'd her heart.  
 My profits thus: I plainly see  
 The Case is just the same with me:  
 I curse her ev'ry hour sincerely;  
 Yet hang me, but I love her dearly.

Swift's translation of "Lesbia" by Catullus. (Pratt gift)

This manuscript, dated by Swift 18 July 1736, is the primary source for Williams's text (*Poems*, Vol. II, p 679). It is evidently the only poem of Catullus that Swift translated.

Since Swift is among the best letter-writers of his century, Columbia is fortunate in acquiring an example that is of the greatest interest. Although written five years before death rescued him from a miserable old age of illness and senility, it is one of his last letters (only two others, very brief ones, survive for these years). The occasion for the letter involves Martha Whiteway, his cousin who devoted herself to him during his final years. (After his death she was so outraged that his executors would not honor him with a suitable funeral that she volunteered to pay for it out of her own small legacy.) A friend of Swift's, William Richardson, Irish M.P., had recently been married in London, and Mrs. Whiteway wrote to him on 13 May 1740 to congratulate him and to discuss arrangements for his return to Ireland with his bride. On the last sheet of her letter Swift wrote a letter of his own to Richardson, and even though he complains of loss of memory, vexatious deafness, and other infirmities he is remarkably high-spirited. He remembers, he writes Richardson, "to wish you a long lasting Joy of being no longer a Batchelor; especially because the Teaser at my Elbow assures me that the Lady is altogether worthy to be your Wife. I therefore command you both, (if I live so long) to attend me at the Deanry, the day after you land; where Mrs. Precipitate (alias, Whiteway) says, I will give you a Scandalous Dinner." This pair of letters, printed in Harold Williams's edition of the *Correspondence* (Vol. V, pp. 185-87) reveals a rare cheerful moment in Swift's final years, before he expired (in Samuel Johnson's phrase) "a driv'ler and a show."

Besides the manuscript poem and letters, Columbia has acquired an object owned by Swift—a silver candlestick bearing a Dublin hallmark. Its exact descent is uncertain; at least Walter

Scott knew of it when he edited Swift's works in the early nineteenth century. Its most impressive feature is the inscription that Swift caused to be engraved on it: FOR IRELAND. This serves to remind us that, although he crossed the Irish Sea an unwilling exile from England he remained there to become an ardent and honored Irish patriot.

# Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

## *Gifts*

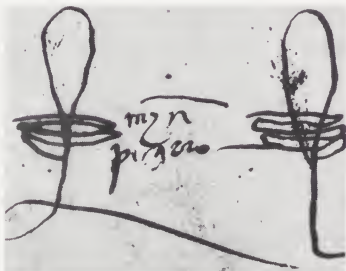
**C** *COSENZA* gift. Mrs. Mario E. Cosenza has presented the papers of her late husband, Professor Mario Emilio Cosenza (Ph.D., 1906), which include the records and files for his monumental work, *Biographical and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Italian Humanists and of the World of Classical Scholarship in Italy, 1300-1800*. Dean Emeritus of Brooklyn College, Professor Cosenza was an authority on Petrarch, the Italian Renaissance, and the Italian humanists, and his notes on these subjects are also present in the collection.

*Davis gift.* Assisting us in completing our file of the first editions of Coleridge, Professor Robert Gorham Davis has presented a fine copy of the first London edition of *Specimens of the Table Talk of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, published in 1835, the year after Coleridge's death.

*Del Rio gift.* An important and fascinating collection, the "Bolivarian Collection of Documents," relating to the South American soldier, statesman, and revolutionary leader, Simón Bolívar, has been presented to the Libraries by Mr. Daniel A. del Rio. The collection, comprising 172 documents and letters, is dated mainly in the first three decades of the nineteenth century and deals with the revolutions in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, and Venezuela led by *El Libertador*, Simón Bolívar. A decree on public instruction, as well as a military certificate, are signed by Bolívar and dated in Lima in 1825. There are also



numerous documents signed by notable soldiers and statesmen who played roles in this dynamic period of South American history. Two sixteenth century documents are of exceptional value: a power of attorney signed by the Conquistador Francisco Pizarro in 1538; and a document signed in 1548 by Juan de la Torre, one of the "Trece de la Fama," the honorary title given to the thirteen companions of Pizarro who decided to conquer Peru during their meeting on the Isla del Gallo. Pizarro executed his signature by means of two little "racquets," carefully drawn, about an inch high and an inch apart, and between this double paraph appears his nearly illegible signature. A collection



Signature of Francisco Pizarro.  
(del Rio gift)

of this scope and value adds immeasurably to our resources for the study of South American history, and we are deeply indebted to Mr. del Rio, not only for his generosity, but also for his thoughtfulness in assuring its preservation as a valuable historical archive.

The Law Library reports that, in addition to the above manuscripts, Mr. del Rio has presented a collection of more than two hundred publications relating to Bolívar and South American history and culture.

*Deutsches Haus gift.* The Deutsches Haus of Columbia University has transferred to the Libraries two groups of important books and manuscripts. The first comprises papers of the late Frederick Heuser, Professor of German at Columbia from 1931 until his retirement in 1944. Professor Heuser was a student of the life and writings of Gerhart Hauptmann, the German dramatist who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1912; and

his papers contain the notes, drafts, and typescripts of studies of Hauptmann, as well as a series of important letters to him from Hauptmann and other members of the author's family. Of exceptional interest is a holograph letter from Dr. Albert Schweitzer, dated July 27, 1923, concerning his reading of Hauptmann's novel, *Der Narr in Christo Emanuel Quint*. Accompanying the papers is a collection of approximately 350 books by Hauptmann, including a virtually complete run of first editions, many of which are warmly inscribed to Professor Heuser by the German author. Included is a copy of the exceedingly rare, perhaps unique, *Liebesfrühling*, a poem written on the occasion of the marriage of Hauptmann's brother, Georg, and privately published in Salzbrunn in 1881.

Deutsches Haus has also transferred its archive relating to the founding of the Haus in 1929. Included among these papers are letters and tributes from famous German writers, such as Arthur Schnitzler, Max Planck, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Max Brod, Thomas Mann, Jakob Wassermann, Arnold Zweig, and Stefan Zweig.

*Ettenberg gift.* At the time of the Frederic W. Goudy Commemorative Exhibition held last spring in Butler Library, Mr. Eugene Ettenberg (A.M., 1962), of Teachers College, lent twelve scarce items of Goudyana lacking from our collection, as well as a group of twenty photographs by Meisel-Miller of New York City, entitled "How Frederic W. Goudy cuts a type face." Mr. Ettenberg has now added these materials to the Libraries' collection, thus bringing our own file nearer to completion.

*Gellhorn gift.* Professor Walter Gellhorn (L.L.B., 1931) has made further additions to his collection of papers. His most recent gift includes correspondence and reports relating to the Association of American Law Schools, and the notes, drafts, type-

script, and proofs for his recent study, *Ombudsmen and Others*, published by the Harvard University Press in 1966.

*Goelet gift.* Mr. Robert G. Goelet has presented a collection of seventeen Honors Certificates and diplomas awarded by Columbia College to William Walton (A.B., 1828; A.M., 1838; Hon. D.D., 1852), a prominent New York City lawyer of the mid-nineteenth century. Mr. Goelet has had each of the items matted, and has made the gift in memory of Sylvester L'Hommedieu Ward (A.B., 1900; L.L.B., 1902).

*Hart gift.* Mr. Horace Hart has presented two fine photographic portraits of Frederic and Bertha Goudy, each inscribed by their respective subjects. These photographs were also on display in the Goudy Commemorative Exhibition last spring.

*Kelley gift.* Mr. Augustus M. Kelley (A.M., 1937) has presented a large and significant archive concerning the Kelley family of Philadelphia and New York City, ranging in date from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. The earliest item is a land grant signed by William Penn in 1681. The largest part of the papers relate to William Darrah Kelley, Congressman from the Fourth Pennsylvania District from 1860 to 1888, and there are letters to him from Andrew Carnegie, Rutherford B. Hayes, Lajos Kossuth, Abraham Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, and Gideon Welles. Florence Kelley, daughter of William D. and Caroline Kelley, was active in the field of social legislation and was a resident at Hull House in Chicago and at the Henry Street Settlement in New York City. There is a group of twenty letters to her from Jane Addams.

*Kemp gift.* Mr. James F. Kemp (B.S., 1912; E.M., 1916) has presented a collection of thirty-five publications and memorabilia of James Furman Kemp (E.M., 1884), Professor of Geo-

logy at Columbia from 1892 to 1926. The most treasured item in the collection is a twelve-volume set of Professor Kemp's articles, which were collected and bound by the Department of Geology and presented to Mrs. Kemp after the death of her husband.

*Kinney gift.* In memory of her late husband, Harry Dill Kinney (A.M., 1910), Mrs. Kinney has presented the following two very desirable titles: Quintus Curtius Rufus, *Alexander Magnus*, Utrecht, 1693; and Alcuinus, *Albini Diaconi in D. Joannis Evangelion commentariorum libri septem*, Strassburg, 1527.

*Merton gift.* Father Thomas Merton (A.B., 1938; A.M., 1939), of the Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemani, Trappist, Kentucky, has added nearly fifty typescripts and printed editions of his articles and poems to the Merton Collection.

*Parsons gift.* Professor Coleman O. Parsons (A.B., 1928) has presented three scarce literary works: the chapbook edition of *The Strange and Unaccountable Life of Daniel Dancer, Esq.*, published in London, ca. 1821; John Gibson Lockhart's anonymously published *The History of Matthew Wald*, Edinburgh, 1824; and *The History of the Life and Adventures of Mr. Duncan Campbell*, the fourth edition, London, 1748, the authorship of which is attributed to Daniel Defoe.

*Pratt gift.* In the February issue of the *Columns* we noted with considerable pride Dr. Dallas Pratt's gift of the Jonathan Swift letter to William Richardson. Dr. Pratt (M.D., 1941) has now added immeasurably to our eighteenth century holdings by presenting Swift's holograph manuscript of his translation from Catullus, "Lesbia for ever on me rails," as well as a relic, Dean Swift's silver candlestick nozzle engraved "For Ireland" along the edge. Professor Robert Halsband has written elsewhere in this issue on the significance of these three Swift items.

*Aaron Rabinowitz gift.* Mr. Aaron Rabinowitz has presented three useful editions which were hitherto lacking from our collections: *Horace Walpole and His World*, edited by L. B. Seeley, London, 1884; John Milton's *Poetical Works*, New York, 1832; and J. Castéra's *History of Catherine II, Empress of Russia*, London, 1800.

*Alan Rabinowitz gift.* A collection of thirty-eight letters from Brander Matthews to William P. Trent, the literary critic and founder of the *Sewanee Review*, has come to the Libraries through the generosity of Mr. Alan Rabinowitz of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In this fine group of letters Matthews discusses their respective writings and other literary activities. Nearly all are dated before 1900, the year in which Trent became Professor of English Literature at Columbia.

*Saffron gift.* Dr. Morris H. Saffron (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1949) has presented a fine copy in the original boards of Ralph Waldo Emerson's *Poems*, Boston, 1847, in memory of the late Jack Harris Samuels. Also added to our collections by Dr. Saffron is a copy of the recently-published *The Hours of Catherine of Cleves*.

*Sawyer gift.* The last two issues of the *Columns* have recorded Miss Eleanor Conway Sawyer's generous gifts to the "Moncure Daniel Conway Papers." Miss Sawyer has now presented the surviving portions of Conway's holograph manuscript of notes and text for his biography of Thomas Paine, a distinguished addition to the approximately one hundred and fifty Conway manuscripts which are now present in the collection. *The Life of Thomas Paine* was published in 1892, and is considered to be Conway's most scholarly work.

*Scherman gift.* Last year, Bernardine Kielty Scherman, wife of



Harry Scherman, presented her literary papers to the Libraries, and it is gratifying to report now Harry Scherman's gift of his own manuscripts, correspondence, and memorabilia, an archive that records his many-faceted career as author, economist, phil-



HARRY SCHERMAN

Photograph made in the yard of his home in Bernardsville, New Jersey.  
(Scherman gift)

anthropist, and co-founder and now chairman of the board of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Providing valuable material on numerous literary figures and their writings, the collection includes approximately 1,300 letters between Mr. Scherman and authors and public figures, among them Winston Churchill, Albert Einstein, Heywood Broun, Henry Seidel Canby, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, John Marquand, Christopher Morley, John Steinbeck, and William Allen White. In announcing the gift, President Grayson Kirk emphasized its importance to Columbia's manuscript collections: "Because of Mr. Scherman's own



distinguished career and as a result of his contacts with other eminent persons in the literary world, the collection will provide important data for scholars.”

*Strouse gift.* Always mindful of our keen interest in the Mosher Press, Mr. Norman H. Strouse has presented a copy of Benton L. Hatch's *A Check List of the Publications of Thomas Bird Mosher*, published in 1966 and handsomely printed by the Gehenna Press. In addition, Mr. Strouse has added two recent fine press books to our collections: his own study, *The Silverado Episode*, printed by James E. Beard, St. Helena, California, and with wood engravings by Mallette Dean; and *Experiments with the Bradley Combination Ornaments*, compiled and printed by Leonard F. Bahr at the Adagio Press, Harper Woods, Michigan.

*Tozzen gift.* Mr. Bernt Tozzen has presented to the Avery Library five useful volumes of miscellaneous clippings relating to painters of the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. These volumes represent the results of his perceptive collecting of art illustrations over a period of many years.

### *Recent Notable Purchases*

*Manuscripts.* Neither the Pollard and Redgrave nor the Wing catalogues record any English translations of Giovanni Pico della Mirandola's works before 1700. By means of general funds, we have acquired an unpublished manuscript in English of the Italian humanist's "An oration Concerning the Dignity and Excellency of Man." In an unknown hand, the manuscript can be dated ca. 1660 from the watermark of the paper.

Always eager to increase our holdings of Lorenzo Da Ponte manuscripts, we recently acquired two letters from Da Ponte to Nathaniel F. Moore, Professor of Classical Languages at Co-

lumbia. In the first letter, dated October 2, 1818, Da Ponte expresses the wish that he might someday obtain a position teaching Italian language and literature in some American college, a wish that was fulfilled when Da Ponte was appointed Professor of Italian Literature at Columbia in 1825. The other letter, dated March 27, 1819, concerns Da Ponte's tribulations in attempting to sell editions of the Italian classics to American libraries.

Six letters from Arthur Rackham, all concerning his drawings and illustrative work, were recently purchased. Of particular interest are the four long literary letters written to E. A. Osborne from October 1935 to October 1936, a period when the illustrator published his edition of Edgar Allen Poe's *Tales of Mystery and Imagination*, to which he refers in the first letter.

Columbia's Theodore Dreiser Collection has been growing steadily since 1961 when the late Jack H. Samuels (A.M., 1940) presented his notable collection of books and manuscripts. We have now acquired the signed typescript, containing several corrections in the author's hand, of Dreiser's short story, "Mathewson," which appeared in *Esquire* in two installments in May and June of 1934.

*Individual printed items.* From among the more than thirty items recently acquired for the Gonzalez Lodge Collection, two volumes can be singled out because of their distinguished woodcuts. The first of these is the 1504 edition of Terence, *Terentius Cum Quinque Commentis*, published by Lazarus de Soardis in Venice. It contains comprehensive commentaries on Terence, and interest in the edition is enhanced by the remarkable full-page woodcut representing an ancient theatre appearing at the beginning of the text, and the numerous smaller woodcuts depicting scenes from the plays.

Also acquired for the Lodge Collection are three rare editions of Aristotle's works published in Augsburg and edited by

Johann Eck, the celebrated antagonist of Martin Luther. Bound together in a single volume, the three works are *Physicae Libri VIII*, 1518, *De Coelo IV*, 1519, and *De Anima Libri III*, 1520. The heraldic woodcuts on each of the titlepages and the smaller



#### WAR CANOE

Engraving made from original drawing by Captain David Porter in the South Pacific. (Reproduced from his *Journal* . . .)

woodcut diagrams and the unusual initials with their quaint flourishes throughout the texts, give evidence of remarkable workmanship.

An item of historical interest is the printed account of the first American naval expedition to the Pacific Ocean, Captain David Porter's *Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacific Ocean in the United States Frigate Essex in the Years 1812, 1813, and 1814*, published in two volumes in Philadelphia in 1815. Her cruise, at that time unprecedented in the United States Navy, was undertaken to protect American whalemens in that area from their British counterparts. The work was acquired by means of the Bancroft Endowment, and contains descriptions of the Cape Verde Islands and the Gallapagos Islands, and the coasts of Brazil, Patagonia, Chile, and Peru, and is illustrated

with engravings of maps, harbors, landscapes, natives, and artifacts.

Of the titles acquired for the Ulmann Collection, the copy of John Mason's *More Papers Hand Made* is perhaps the most interesting. From 1958 through 1965, Mr. Mason made sheets of paper at his Twelve by Eight Mill in Leicester, England, from fibers reduced from a variety of plants and fabrics. These papers were then imprinted in a variety of media, including specimens of type, wood blocks, and engravings, by outstanding craftsmen and at various printing schools in England. Our copy contains a unique original "Thread Picture" by Rigby Graham, a picture made directly in the pulp by pieces of thread.

Avery Library has purchased a copy of Thomas Sheraton's last great work, *The Cabinet-Maker, Upholsterer, and General Artist's Encyclopaedia*. This work, incomplete at the time of his death, was among the first published collections of designs for English furniture of the Regency period. Our copy contains forty-nine engravings, dated 1803-1807, all of which are brilliantly hand-colored.

The English writer and soldier, T. E. Lawrence, became a public figure as a result of his exploits in arousing and directing a successful rebellion of the Arabs against the Turks during World War I. In 1926, he published his lengthy account of these adventures and his ideas on Arab politics, entitled *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, in a small, privately-printed edition which was de luxe in the fullest sense of the term. The typographic design and illustrative work were carried out under Lawrence's close supervision, and the result was a most unusual and handsome volume printed by Manning Pike on hand-made paper. The volume contains numerous colored illustrations, consisting of pastels, water-colors, chalk and wash drawings, portraits, and photographs, all of which were the work of prominent contemporary artists. Columbia University has recently acquired the superb copy of this extraordinary book



Portrait of T. E. Lawrence by Augustus John  
(From *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*)

which was formerly in the library of the late Jack Harris Samuels. This copy, bound in full blue levant by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, is one of the "Complete" copies, so authenticated and dated in ink in the author's hand on the first page of the list of illustrations.



Cartoon of T. E. Lawrence by Eric Kennington  
(From *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*)



# Columbia's Presidents

ALICE H. BONNELL

*Among the many works of art at the University are portraits of the 14 presidents—from the Reverend Samuel Johnson, who took office as President of King's College in 1754, to Dr. Grayson Kirk, who administers the University today. Artists include John Smibert, John Singleton Copley, Henry Inman, and Eastman Johnson of the American school, and Sir William Orpen of Britain.*

*So far as we know, there has not previously been a compilation of reproductions of these portraits. We present such a compilation in the following pages, along with biographical information written by Alice H. Bonnell, Curator of Columbiana.*

EDITOR'S NOTE

*Portrait by John Smibert.*

THE REVEREND SAMUEL JOHNSON

(1696-1772)

*President of King's College—1754-1763*

The Reverend Samuel Johnson of Stratford, Connecticut, a scholar and one of the notable men of his time in America, was chosen President by the Board of Governors of the College and held the first classes in the English Charity School adjoining Trinity Church, July 17, 1754. In the first year President Johnson was the sole member of the faculty; the next year his son, William Johnson, was appointed tutor, and the following year the first regular faculty member was added, Leonard Cutting. The first professorship, that of "Mathematics and natural history" was added in 1757, its incumbent being Daniel Treadwell. In 1756 the cornerstone for a separate building on land donated by Trinity Church was laid, and the building on Park Place near the Hudson was completed sufficiently for use by May 1760.

Dr. Johnson feared the small pox, having lost several friends and close relatives because of it. He therefore required from the Board of Governors an agreement that he be allowed to retire from New York City whenever the small pox threatened. These absences of the President, sometimes of several months duration, had a very deleterious effect upon the well-being of the young college with its limited faculty. After the death of his wife in the winter of 1763, Samuel Johnson retired to Stratford where he resumed his charge of Christ Church (which he had resigned on becoming president of King's College).



*Portrait by John Singleton Copley.*

THE REVEREND MYLES COOPER  
(1737-1785)  
*President of King's College—1763-1775*

Myles Cooper, an Oxford graduate, succeeded the aging Samuel Johnson in 1763 as President of King's College, and brought to the College much of the academic formality of Oxford University. Students were required to wear cap and gown in public on all occasions, diplomas were awarded for degrees conferred, and all rules of discipline were more rigidly enforced. Under Dr. Cooper the curriculum was revised and enlarged, and in 1767 a medical faculty was established—the first in the United States to grant the M.D. degree. The Grammar School came into being at this time. Myles Cooper was an ardent royalist, and although he had exercised the influence and the authority of the Presidency of the College for a dozen years, and was an elegant scholar, a wit, a facile writer in prose and verse, a charming conversationalist, and a popular member of polite society, he failed to attract to the support of his political views any considerable number of the students and alumni of King's College. In fact it is said that, warned by a student of the approach of an angry mob to lynch him, Dr. Cooper fled in his night clothes to a British warship in the Hudson River. He never returned to America.



*Portrait by S. L. Waldo after Gilbert Stuart.*

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON  
(1727-1819)  
*President of Columbia College—1787-1800*



After the Revolution, members of the Board of Governors who were still active petitioned the Legislature of the State of New York for a revised charter for the College. The Legislature created the University of the State of New York with its Board of Regents under whom the College was reorganized as Columbia College. In 1787 the College was disassociated from the Regents and resumed government under its own Board of Trustees, the successors of whom govern the University today.

William Samuel Johnson, the son of the first President, was elected President of Columbia College in 1787. He was an outstanding lawyer and one of the first non-clerical college presidents in the United States. Under President Johnson, Columbia College expanded to new activity. The curriculum was revised and enlarged, new professors were added to the faculty of arts, the medical faculty was revived and a professor of law, James Kent, was appointed. President Johnson, previous to his election to head Columbia College, had held various judicial and political offices, and, as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, was one of a committee on the literary style of the U.S. Constitution. In 1788 Johnson was elected U.S. senator from Connecticut, an office he continued to fill in conjunction with the Presidency of Columbia College until Congress was removed to Philadelphia. William Samuel Johnson was the friend and correspondent of the great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson, who wrote to him "of all those whom the various accidents of life have brought within my notice, there is scarce any man whose acquaintance I have more desired to cultivate than yours."

On May 25, 1801, the Reverend Dr. Charles Henry Wharton, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., was elected President. He signified his acceptance early in the following August, but resigned the office December 11 of the same year. There is no record in the minutes of the Trustees of his having rendered any collegiate service, though Bishop Doane, in a notice of him, speaks of his having presided at Commencement. His acceptance of the Presidency of the College did not sever his connection with St. Mary's Church, of which he continued to be Rector until his death on July 23, 1833.

THE REVEREND CHARLES HENRY WHARTON

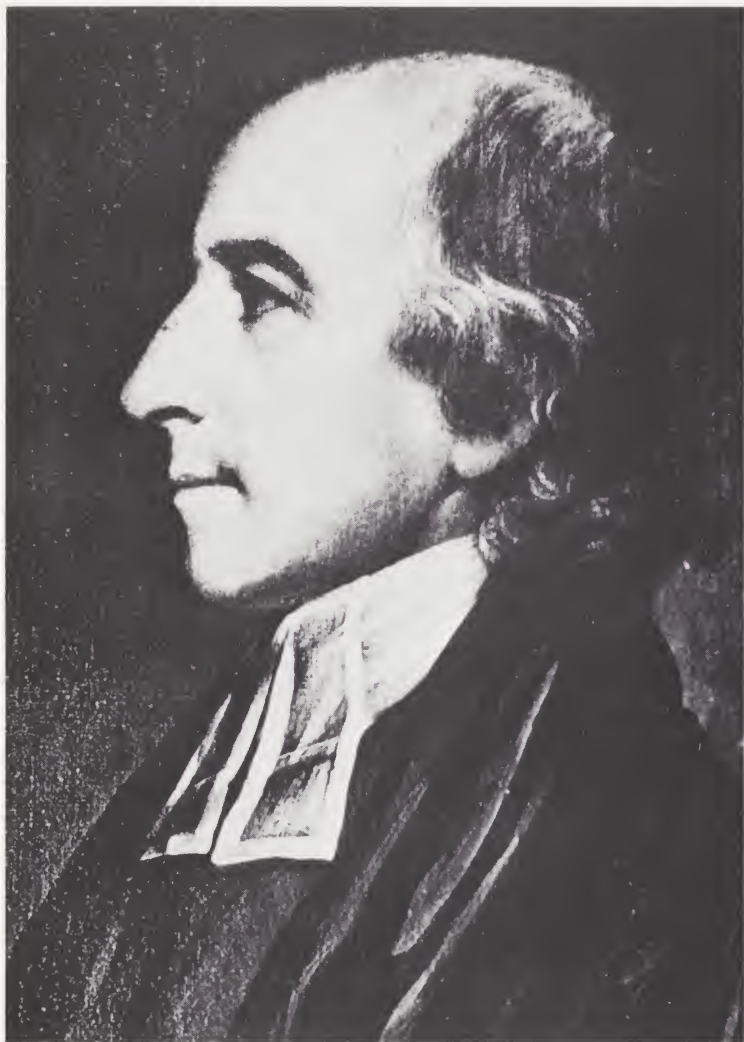
(1748-1833)

*President of Columbia College—May-December, 1801*



*Portrait by William H. Hyde after an unknown artist.*

In the days preceding Bishop Moore's election as President of Columbia College, the Trustees had passed a resolution that henceforth the President should be relieved of the professorships which had previously attached to this office, thus making Dr. Moore the first full-time administrator of Columbia College. During President Moore's incumbency the whole curriculum was revised, admission requirements tightened and the faculty enlarged. Fees formerly paid to professors by the students were abolished and each student was required to pay \$100 to the College treasury. In this period, too, the Charter was re-examined and revised and the revised Charter issued in 1810. The student societies, Philolexian (1801) and Peithologian (1806), came into being. Bishop Moore seems to have fulfilled his duties as President of Columbia College in a rather routine manner, made necessary by the pressure of his diocesan and parochial duties, thus leaving its financial status, which was as usual rather poor, unimproved.

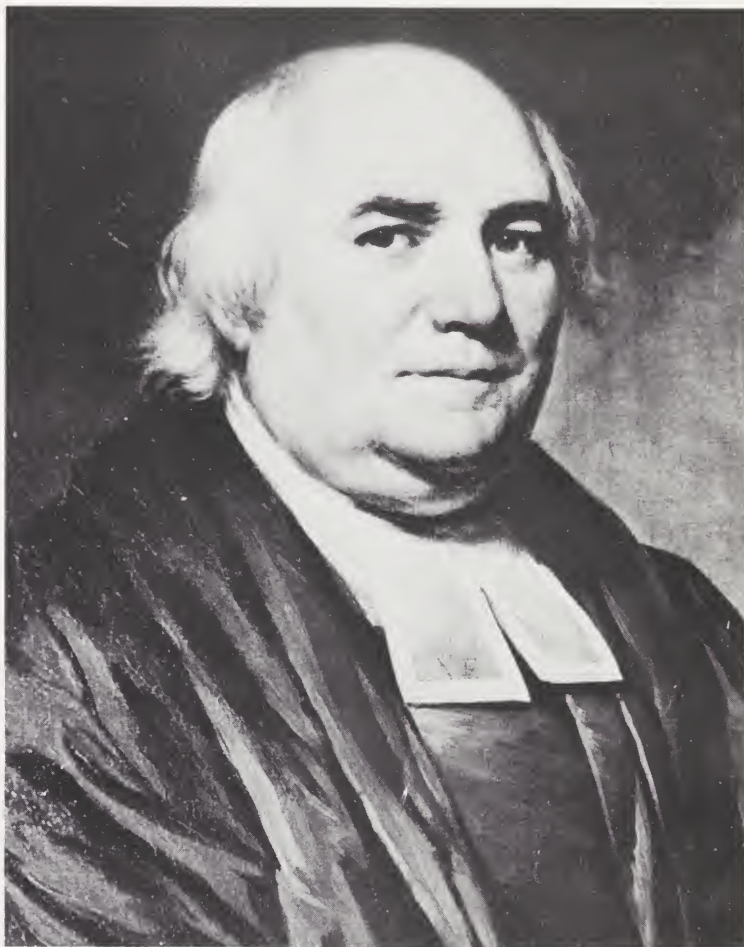


*Portrait by Waldo and Jewett after an unknown artist.*

THE RIGHT REVEREND BENJAMIN MOORE

(1748-1816)

*President of Columbia College—1801-1811*



*Portrait by Waldo and Jewett.*

THE REVEREND WILLIAM HARRIS

(1765-1829)

*President of Columbia College—1811-1829*



At the beginning of Dr. Harris's administration the duties of the Presidency were divided between the President and the Provost, a newly created office to which John Mitchell Mason was elected. As most of the executive activity was vested in the Provost, Dr. Harris found ample time for his duties as Rector of St. Mark's in the Bowerie. Upon the resignation of Dr. Mason in 1816 President Harris assumed the full duties of the office, resigning his rectorship at the same time. The ever-present problem of money haunted Harris's administration and, as a result of repeated application to the Legislature for financial assistance, the Elgin Botanical Garden (now Rockefeller Center), conveyed to the State by David Hosack, its creator, was assigned to Columbia College (1814). Though the condition was made that the College move to this site, this was never carried out. Instead, wings were built in the original building to take care of the growing institution.

Harris appears to have been very successful in winning the confidence of his faculty with a happy combination of the qualities of mind and heart that make an effective teacher, guide and friend.

President Duer's administration was marked by continuing financial stress which was augmented by the founding of New York University as the University of the City of New York in 1832. To offset the anticipated competition, a literary and scientific course was set up, in addition to the arts course, which merited a certificate upon completion. The curriculum was expanded in other ways and many special lectures were instituted in an effort to attract students.

Duer, a lawyer and judge of note in New York State, had held many offices, both judicial and political, previous to accepting the Presidency of Columbia College. His wise and efficient administration won the admiring affection of his college associates, and his eloquence in speaking and debate gave him a leading place in the community.



*Portrait by Henry Inman.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER DUER  
(1780-1858)  
*President of Columbia College—1829-1842*

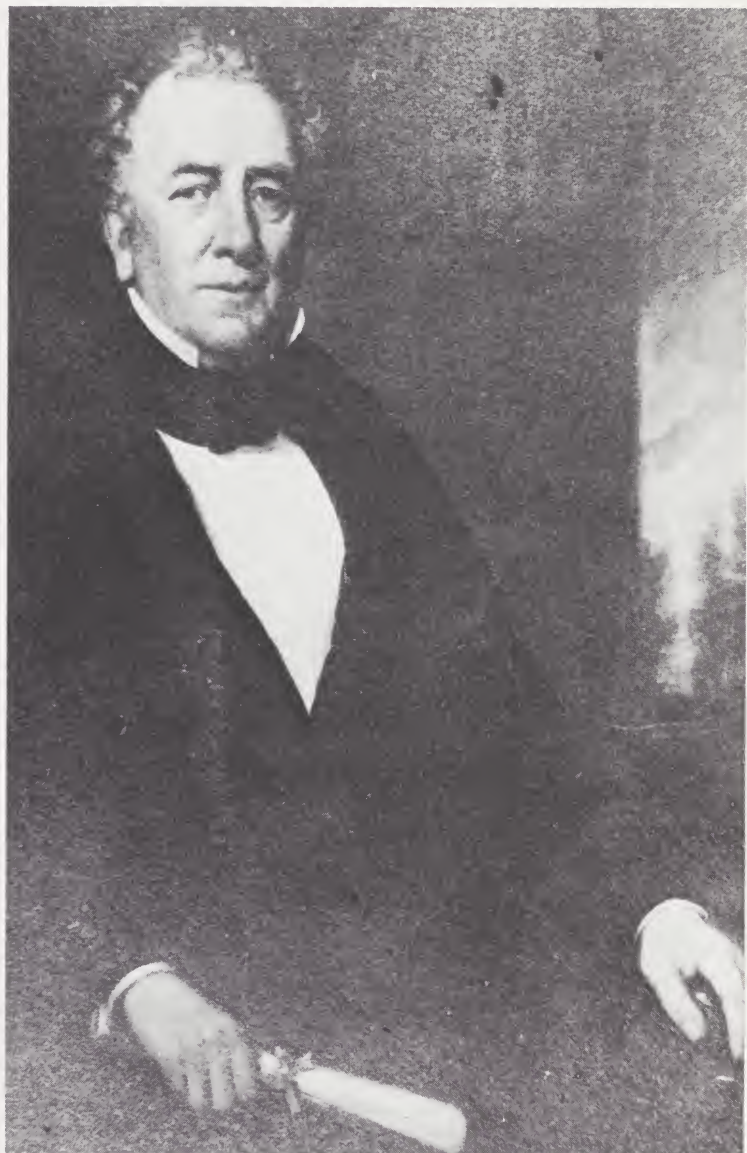
Though trained for the law, Nathaniel Moore preferred the quiet seclusion of the scholar's life, and in 1820 accepted the position of professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia College. In 1838 after several years of travelling abroad, Moore was appointed Librarian of the College, the first to hold that position on a full-time basis. One of his chief duties was to put in order and to catalog his own library which he had sold to the College that year. Elected President in 1842, Moore found administrative work very uncongenial, and, having private means, resigned in 1849. His administration was for the most part uneventful, marked only by the continuing struggle for money and the establishment of the first Greek Letter fraternities.

Moore later became an enthusiastic devotee of the infant art of photography, some specimens of which are preserved at Columbia.



*Artist unknown.*

NATHANIAL FISH MOORE  
(1782-1872)  
*President of Columbia College—1842-1849*

*Portrait by Waldo and Jewett.*



Charles King, second son of Rufus King, was trained in diplomacy and business. At age 60 he was elected President of Columbia College and, although King was in no sense an educator, his administration was marked by significant events. Under President King the removal of the College to a new site was proposed and adopted, and the property between Madison and Fourth (now Park) Avenues and 49th and 50th Streets was acquired. This was formerly the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and its purchase was vigorously opposed as being "too far out in the country", but in the end the purchase was approved. In May of 1857 the College removed to its new home, occupying at first the asylum buildings already on the property and an old factory. Subsequently buildings were erected for the School of Mines, the President's House, the Library and the general College building, Hamilton Hall. During President King's term of office the Law School was established (1858) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons affiliated with Columbia (1860). Thus the initial steps were taken toward expansion to the university level.

CHARLES KING

(1789-1867)

*President of Columbia College—1849-1864*

The tenth president of Columbia College, Frederick A. P. Barnard, Yale '28 and sometime Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was a man of varied and profound learning, of large experience and distinction in educational matters. In his capacity as Chancellor he had thought profoundly on matters that demanded solution in College education, and when he found himself at the head of an institution ripe for expansion in the very manner he had been considering, he set about implementing his ideas. It was the dream of President Barnard that Columbia College should become one of the great universities of the world, and during his term many steps were taken in this direction. The School of Mines (1864) and the School of Political Science (1880) were established and, as a result of Barnard's efforts, a college for women was inaugurated in 1889 and named in his honor. The curriculum was revised and greatly enlarged in accordance with his conception of the future of Columbia College. Dr. Barnard was a devoted scientist, especially in the field of astronomy, and a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was very deaf from early manhood, an affliction which had a profound effect upon his career and hampered his activity all his life. "During his long period of service, longer and more distinguished than that of any of his predecessors, he so impressed himself upon the College in many vital particulars, that though dead he shall yet speak for all time to come." (Minute of the Trustees—June 1889)



*Portrait by Eastman Johnson.*

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER BARNARD

(1809-1889)

*President of Columbia College—1864-1888*



*Portrait by Daniel Huntington.*

SETH LOW

(1850-1916)

*President of Columbia University—1890-1901*

Upon inauguration President Low immediately addressed himself with energy and skill to the task before him—the fitting together of the parts of a potential university into a harmonious whole, endowed with a single spirit. With the union with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1890, Columbia assumed the status of a university and was so designated by resolution of the Trustees in 1896, although the official change to “Columbia University in the City of New York” was not legalized by the Legislature until 1912. In 1892 it was realized that Columbia must have a new location which would provide for rapid expansion and future needs. After some debate, property on Morningside Heights occupied by the Bloomingdale Asylum was purchased, the area then being mostly farm land. In 1897 Low Memorial Library (presented by Seth Low in memory of his father, Abiel Abbott Low) and Schermerhorn and Fayerweather Halls were completed and the University moved to Morningside.

From the time of Mr. Low's accession to the Presidency, the interest of the community in the College was greatly stimulated, and manifested itself in substantial benefactions. Not the least in this respect were those of the President himself.

In September 1901, Seth Low was nominated for Mayor of New York City by the Citizens Union. He accepted this political call to return to the service of the City, (he had been Mayor of Brooklyn previously) and resigned his office at Columbia. His term of office had seen perhaps the greatest changes to come to the institution up to that time.

President Nicholas Murray Butler fulfilled Barnard's dreams for Columbia and added his own vision of the University as an institution which applies the heritage of the past to the needs of a modern democratic civilization. Dr. Butler, a man of high repute and authority in educational matters in this country and abroad, developed at Columbia an international outlook consonant with his own interest and views, and under his leadership Columbia became one of the great institutions of the world, in the forefront of science as well as the arts.

In addition to his educational interests, Dr. Butler took an active part in the politics of the United States, being at one time a candidate for nomination as Vice-President of the United States. His many and varied activities won him international awards and citations from countries around the world, and the affectionate nickname "Nicholas Miraculous" from Theodore Roosevelt.





*Portrait by Sir William Orpen.*

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER  
(1862-1947)  
*President of Columbia University—1902-1945*

President Eisenhower came to Columbia in a period when his active services were being sought by the Government of the United States in the solution of many post-war problems. Because of this priority commitment, he was absent from the University for long stretches of time in implementing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, etc. These absences combined with his official duties when in residence made impossible his expressed wish for a closer contact with the students on a "please say 'Hello, Ike'" basis. Upon his election as President of the United States in 1952, General Eisenhower resigned his office at Columbia, formally leaving in February 1953.



*Portrait by Elie Cristo-Loveneau.*

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER  
(1890- )  
*President of Columbia University—1948-1953*

Like Nicholas Murray Butler, Grayson Kirk came to the Presidency of Columbia from his professorship and other offices in the University. A scholar and educator of international reputation, Dr. Kirk has led Columbia University in a program increasingly international in scope and ever expanding in all fields of human needs. The vision of the future of the University, as expressed in the present program for expansion, is in accord with the position of a great university in one of the world's greatest cities.



*Portrait by Albert Murray.*

GRAYSON L. KIRK  
(1903- )  
*President of Columbia University—1953-*



H. R. Benjamin on the flight deck of *U.S.S. Kitty Hawk* in 1963. He had been invited with other early naval aviators ("Bald Eagles") to a Navy-sponsored reunion.

### *In Memoriam: Henry Rogers Benjamin*

Mr. Henry Rogers Benjamin, whose death occurred on February 22, was a generous and faithful friend of Columbia. When Dr. Carl M. White, Director of the Columbia Libraries, undertook to revitalize our Friends' association in 1951, he asked Mr. Benjamin to serve on the Organizing Committee. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Benjamin continued on the Council of the Friends thenceforth until his death.

Mr. Benjamin's interest in Columbia began when his father, William Evarts Benjamin, established here the "Park Benjamin Collection." This comprises books and manuscripts of New York authors, mainly of the period 1830-1865. Over the years, Henry Rogers Benjamin has made many notable additions, culminating in his recent gift of nineteen letters from Mark Twain to Dorothy Sturgis, a member of Twain's "Angel-Fish Aquarium." He also established, in 1944, the "William Evarts Benjamin Collection," acting with his sister, the late Mrs. Aubrey Cartwright. This collection contains a magnificent group of early manuscripts and printed books, modern first editions, and other works which W. E. Benjamin had assembled during a lifetime as a bibliophile.

Mr. Benjamin will also be remembered for his help in establishing the "Friends' Endowment for Rare Books and Manuscripts." When the fund was proposed in the Council barely a year ago, it was understood that at least \$25,000 would be needed. Part of this could be spared from the general funds of the organization, but the bulk would have to come by way of special gifts. Mr. Benjamin at once offered to donate half of the needed amount, provided the balance could be raised by December 31, 1966. The goal was reached, and the endowment fund is a reality.

For his interest and willingness to help in every conceivable way, he will be remembered as one of Columbia's truest Friends.



# Activities of the Friends

## MEETINGS

### *Bancroft Prizes Dinner*

On Wednesday, April 19, some 250 members of The Friends and guests assembled in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library for a dinner celebrating the awarding of the Bancroft Prizes for 1967. Due to his recent surgery Dr. Morris H. Saffron, Chairman of The Friends, was unable to attend, but Mr. Hugh J. Kelly generously agreed to preside in his place.

President Grayson Kirk announced the titles of the prize-winning books and presented each of the three authors with a check for \$4,000. Mr. Kelly, on behalf of the Friends, presented certificates to the representatives of the presses which published the books: Mr. Charles G. Proffitt of the Columbia University Press; Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr., of the Princeton University Press; and Mr. Raymond C. Harwood of Harper & Row.

The authors who won the prizes then addressed the assemblage. Professor William W. Freehling of the University of Michigan, discussed his book, *Prelude to Civil War: The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina, 1816-1836*, published by Harper & Row. Professor James Sterling Young of Columbia University's Department of Public Law and Government, described the background of his study of *The Washington Community, 1800-1828*, published by the Columbia University Press. Finally, Professor Charles Sellers of the University of California drew an analogy for today based on his *James K. Polk, Continentalist: 1843-1846*, published by the Princeton University Press.

In closing the formal part of the evening, Mr. Kelly thanked Mrs. Francis Henry Lenygon and Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, who comprised the Bancroft Dinner Committee of The Friends, for their work in arranging the affair, and invited the guests to a social period in the Faculty Room.

*Friends' Endowment Fund*

Using funds from the general account of The Friends, together with generous gifts made by individual members for the purpose, our organization has established an endowment fund of \$25,000, the earnings from which are to be used for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts. It is hoped that the fund will grow, both by special gifts and by further assignments from the general account, to become a major asset to The Libraries.

*Secretary-Treasurer Appointed*

Mr. Roland Baughman has been appointed to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of The Friends, succeeding Mr. Charles W. Mixer.

## PICTURE CREDITS

Credit for some of the illustrations in this issue is acknowledged as follows: (1) *Article by Gari K. Ledyard*: The photographs of the monastery's entrance gate and of the pagoda are from Evelyn McCune's *The Arts of Korea; an Illustrated History* (Rutland, Vermont, Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1962). (2) *Article by Te-kong Tong*: The picture of the Yin palace excavations is from *Archaeologia Sinica*, no. 1, volume 1, fascicule 2. (Taipei, Taiwan, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, 1959). (3) *Article by Robert Halsband*: The portrait of Jonathan Swift is reprinted from *The Academy*, June 5, 1897 (London). (4) *Biographical section by Alice H. Bonnell*: The portraits of Columbia's presidents have been reproduced from photocopies in the files of the Libraries' Columbiana Collection.

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